glet, (yesterday), disavows the application of the words to the members of the Medical Board, and restricts them to some of the medical officers connected with them to some of the incited connected with the in-door medical department; and, at the same time, necapitulates a series of insults to which Roman Cancer have been subjected. holic clergymen have been subjected, when in the discharge of their most important duties. We are utdischarge we are utlaid at the door of the management of the Hospital; but they are of too grave a nature to be treated lightly. We think it the bounden duty of the Governors to inwe mink the discharge restigate this matter. A clergyman in the discharge resugate this manner is no fit subject for interference or of his sacred that the sooner that the truth or falsity of the charge is determined the better. We have, for the enarge is determined an observer, by night, as well as by day, of the untiring zeal of the Catholic elergy in attending upon the sick, and of their keroic devo-tion, even to the sacrifice of life, under circumstances where many a Protestant minister has quailed, and where many a Processed thansel has quarted, and have, on all occasions experienced the most marked courtesy and kindness. We can scarcely credit the statements advanced by the True Wilness, as, apart from all other considerations, the sacredness of his profession, no matter whether he be a Roman Catholic, or Protestant, should protect the Minister from all rude Protestant, should protect the protestant, should protest the should protect the protestant, should protect the protect the protestant, should protect the pro when administering a sacrament, that this affair will not rest here."

We perfectly agree in opinion with the writer, that this affair should not rest here; and that it is the bounden duty of the Governors to investigate the matter. It is a duty that the Governors owe to themselves, and to the public, whose money goes to the support of the establishment. We have charged them with obtaining this money under false pretences, -that is, under the pretence of its being a general hospital, whilst, at the same time, it was purely a Protestant hospital. As a Protestant hospital, the Directors would have had an undoubted legal right to take care that none but Protestant nurses, and Protestant attendants were admitted; that Protestant tracts, and Protestant bibles were distributed geneshould be admitted within the walls of the establishment. But, it professed to be a general hospital, and, in consequence, received a handsome annual grant from the public funds. The Directors had, therefore, no right to convert the hospital into a mere proselytising establishment. This is one charge. We made several others. Even granting that the Directors had the legal right to convert a general into a Protestant hospital, we maintain that, upon the grounds of common decency and humanity, (we purposely omit any allusion to gentlemanly feelings) the Catholie sick, and Catholic clergy, should have been exempt from insult and annoyance. Now, we distinctly reiterate every charge we made against the hospital authorities. We have witnesses to the facts advanced. We challenge investigation, and are determined, in the words of the Medical Journal, " that the affair shall not rest here."

And to avoid any misunderstanding, or controversy on the point, we will at once state what kind of inrestigation we will not have—before what board of Inquirers we will not plead our cause, or produce our witnesses. We will reject, as judges, all persons who are in any way connected with the management of that will give satisfaction to all parties—let them appoint a committee, composed of men totally unconnected with the Hospital-half Protestants, and half Catholics, to examine into the charges we have brought forward. Any other mode of conduct, will be an avowal of the truth of our assertions, and of the namillingness of the Hospital authorities, to submit the case to an impartial tribunal.

We copy, with much pleasure, the following article from the Toronto Mirror. Although we disagree with him, as to the using of the Protestant version of the Bible as a text book in the common schools—because we believe that Protestants have not only the right to demand, but that it is their duty, as honest men, to issist, that their version shall be so used—we hail, with pleasure, the announcement that Catholics, in Upper Canada, are determined to have separate schools, or else to pay for no State schools at all. Let them stick to that determination, to submit to no compromise, to yield not an inch of their demands, and never-coute qui conte-to pay one farthing for State schools, until such time as all their demands shall have been complied with. There is not force enough in Upper Canada to compel them to pay, and they shall have the earnest co-operation of the Catholies of Lower Canada :-

While we agree with the Examiner that the Protestant Bible should not be made a text book in our common schools, we can assure him that its removal will not satisfy the Catholics, nor prevent them from insisting on having separate schools when deemed necessary. There is no analogy whatever between Ireland and Upper Canada, as regards common school education. In several counties in Ireland there is not one Protestant to every five hundred Catholics, and where such is the case, the schools are under the immediate supervision of the Catholic Clergy, and are taught by Catholic teachers. Even in the north of Ireland, the Catholic and Protestant population are about equal, hence no undue "sectarian" influence can be exercised over the schools. But in Upper Canada the Protestants form a large majority in every county except one or two; Protestant teachers are always preferred to Catholic, even when the latter are better educated, and hold higher certificates of qualification; in applying for teachers to the head Teacher of the Normal riably accompany the applications to send no "Romanist;" and we were frequently told by Catholic teachers that they had been refused employment solely on account of their religion. While this violent feeling against Catholics and their religion exists, it would be madness for the area of the solutions. madness for them to hand over their children to be educated by, in many instances, ignorant, and conse-

quently deeply prejudiced Protestants. There is no use beating about the bush; Catholics are determined to have their separate schools, even at the expence of breaking up the Reform party; or should they not succeed that way, they will support them out of their own pockets, and allow the sheriff to distrain for the school-tax, for a shilling of it they will not pay unless by the application of brule force, which might prove a dangerous weapon in at least, he does not deny them; he then seeks to jusmore ways than one. Let our platform makers look the matter steadily at once; count the cost, and then say if they are ready to stand upon their no sectarian school plank, or fling it overboard at once. The ministry that would introduce a measure to repeal the 19th clause of the present School Bill, could not live twenty-four hours after, and the candidate who pledges himself to advocate its repeal, will run the risk of losing his election in any county in the province.

But we dread nothing of the kind. Already have the Examiner and North American, and other Reform papers throughout the country, shown a disposition to moderate their hostility to this just demand of the Catholics. They are beginning to see that the no-sectarian cry was got up by the Globe for the purpose of creating dissension among the Reformers, and of revenging himself on the Catholics for his defeat at Haldimand. When it is borne in mind that out of over 2,000 schools in operation this year, there are not more than 22 Catholic separate schools; the absurdity of throwing the whole Reform party into commotion, and risking its triumph at the polls on a question of such little import, must appear to every rational mind. We do hope, then, that the Globe's wicked machinations will be seen through by the Reformers of Upper Canada, and that this silly cry of "No sectarian schools; will be heard no more.

Consecration of the Corner Stone of the CAPITULAR CHAPEL OF THE EPISCOPAL PALACE of Montreal.—On Saturday, the 9th inst., the consecration of the corner stone of the Capitular Chapel of the Episcopal Palace, will take place at 3 o'clock, p. m. As it is proposed to deposit in this stone the names of those who have contributed towards the erection of the Palace, persons presenting rally to all the immates; nay, they would have had themselves to strike the stone, are requested to bring the legal right to insist that no Catholic clergymen their cards, so that their names may be also deposited with the other benefactors of this edifice.

> We understand that Mr. Desnoyers, of this city, is now publishing a lithographic picture of Mgr. De Charbonnel, Bishop of Toronto; the work will be ready in about three weeks. A list of subscription is open at Messrs. Sadlier's book store, Notre Dame Street. The price will only be 2s. 6d. per copy, for

To the Editor of the True Witness and Catholic Chronicle. ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL.

DEAR SIR-The want of a hospital for our sick, of the above auspicious designation, has been so long deeply felt, that every Irishman here must hail with rejoicing the announcement in your last issue.

Every day are we made to appreciate the mission of the True Witness. Already is it, indeed, certain that we shall have a hospital under Irish Catholic control, and the medical care of some of the first physicians of the city. Now, this is as it ought to be. None need the consolations of religion as the sick, and these, it is in vain to hope for in a Prothe Hospital—they are interested parties, and cannot testant hospital. Were any proof required for this therefore be impartial judges. If the authorities of unhappy fact, beyond what is inherent in the nature the Hospital desire a fair and full investigation—one of things, it is abundantly afforded in the present inmerit for us, not only the censure of the good, but the very contempt of Protestants themselves.

> in the TRUE WITNESS, and which ought, indeed, to and dignity—to inform me, whether any of these be sufficient to awaken a sense of duty in the coldest respectable and dignified gentlemen, were at all posed, through our fault, to premeditated rudeness and insult, or compelled to seek the dying emigrant in a report of which was laid before the Legislature, and places, where the sanctity of their office fails to in- ordered to be printed for the general information of sure reverence for their persons?

which erroneously prevails, to the effect, that we are discreet silence. If this be so, and I know Mr. systematically thwarted in every undertaking, how- Editor, that you can answer my question, then I ever praiseworthy, which bears not a Canadian cha- have only to say, that I for one, would not take the racter upon the face of it. It cannot, indeed, be cor- recommendation of the Courier in behalf of any rectly said of any Catholic undertaking in this city, such person, or persons, either as to respectability or that it is peculiarly either Irish or Canadian; and the dignity; and I know for certain, that there are many, most that we can claim for the present is, that, in as very many of my countrymen-poor laboring menmuch as the grievances complained of, more espe- in Montreal, who would not exchange their simple cially affect the Irish, the remedy we propose is more | honesty, and honest poverty, for the boasted respectparticularly intended for their benefit. None need ability and dignity of the admired of the Courier. therefore be apprehensive of Canadian opposition to | Many of these poor people are simple enough to sup-St. Patrick's Hospital. And now with regard to pose that something besides money is requisite to the resources. Have we not just seen £280 realized constitute respectability and dignity, and are really from a single bazaar—enough to sustain a hospital blind enough to believe, that it is better for them to of 35 beds, filled all the year, as appears from the be digging in a ditch, breaking stones on the road, returns of the Dublin hospitals; or, accommodation and living on the frugal meal, honestly earned, than to 420 in-door patients annually, allowing one entire to be rolling through the streets in fine equipages, month as the ordinary term of treatment in so many paid for, perhaps, out of the hard-gotten savings of cases of disease, one with another. If, then, a sin-the industrious poor. Defend us, I say, from all such gle bazaar can effect this amount of good, how much respectability and dignity as this; and though the might not the combined efforts of our societies accom- Courier may be willing to bow down and worship plish. Besides, are there not the fees of governors before it, it can claim no respect in the bosom of any and of medical students, the donations of patriotic right minded man. and charitable individuals (one Irishman proposes to I rejoice to hear give £10, and he is not rich) the offerings of the that the Catholic Clergy shall soon be released from grateful, and, lastly, the bounty of the Government. their most irksome attendance at the French Cana-Why, were there placed in every Irish grocery and dian Missionary Society Hospital. It is now positavern in the city, a poor box, with "Sr. Patrick's tively stated that a speedy separation is to take place; Hospital" inscribed on it, the returns therefrom would and I am sure that the Romanist party can also supsustain it. Ask, then, the blessing of the Church porta hospital for their own sick. It would be strange upon this business, and if the undeviating allegiance if they could not. With respect to the Protestant of the faithful Irish deserve not an adequate asylum bibles, tracts, and such like evangelical trumpery, as School, we understand that instructions almost inva- for their sick, hire a humble dwelling, erect therein a few beds, and call it St. Patrick's Hospital.

Trusting in God, and in the Irish, that it shall rear high its head, and become a monument to our people, a handmaid to religion, a blessing to humanity, I remain, Sir, Yours very truly,

CATHOLICUS.

DEAR SIR,—At long last one of the evangelical organs has, in a style becoming such literary rags, tried to put in a plea for the worthy managers of the English Hospital. He begins by a confession of the truth of all the charges made against the institution; tify the shameful conduct observed towards the Catholic patients, and their clergymen. Seeing that the insults offered to Catholics cannot be denied, an attempt is made to throw the blame on the Catholics themselves. The Catholics, it is said, contributed little to the English Hospital: it was mainly supported by Protestants; and therefore, because Protestant money was expended for a charitable institution, it gave these kind-hearted creatures a right, to spit on, and trample under foot, their Catholic fellow-men! This, certainly, is "evangelical" charity. Men do not gather grapes off thorns, or figs off thisties. Why then should we look for charity from these modern evangelicals? Catholics, it is said, were very troublesome, very annoying. Certainly, it appears to annoy exceedingly, the private spirit of these men, that we, Catholics, should ask to be treated with ordinary civility, with the courtesy one man has a right to expect from another. The spirit of charity is patient. What sort of spirit must this private spirit be, which cannot award any relief to a fellowcreature, without coupling it with incivility, because the object of the charity does not approve of the private spirit? It is stated that the complaint against the English Hospital is the same, as those that are made against every Protestant institution. Well, it argues very badly for Protestant institutions, if Catholic clergymen are never allowed to discharge their functions in them, without being insulted. The writer in the journal alluded to, makes very light of some of the complaints made; he, however, takes good care to smother in silence the graver charges. As it is, we would like to see one of these smooth-faced gentlemen, coming highly polished from his töilet, because they have little else to mind, go into a similar institution, on professional duty, and meet with no better courtesy than that paid to the priests in the English Hospital. We guess there would be at least as much noise made about it. The Courier has an odd idea of a gentleman: according to him, a gentleman is a person, who should be well content to move about in the midst of filth. The whole spirit of the defense made for the English Hospital, is like that of an obstinate little boy, who, being detected in crime, instead of condemning his fault, insolently defends his conduct.

An Old Friend. Montreal, November 5, 1851.

of Protestants under the same condemnation. To the kinduess and liberality of many amongst our separated brethren, and on many a trying occasion, all Catholics will cheerfully bear witness.—[Er. T. W.]

To the Editor of the True Witness and Catholic Chronicle.

DEAR Sm,-I chanced to see in the last issue of the Courier, a sort of manifesto, regarding the Officials of the Montreal General, or as it would be more proper to call it—the Montreal Protestant Hospital -wherein it is (officially I suppose) announced that these gentlemen are the most respectable and dignifield in Montreal. This is rather a sweeping asserstance; and to remain longer silent and inactive tion-"a coming of it very strong"-as the vulgate under such insulting and unchristian treatment, must hath it, and would seem to include all the official personages in question. Now, my dear Sir, I would beg of you-in order to enable me to form an esti-Passing over the grievances so vividly portrayed mate of what the Courier means by respectability breast, is it fit that our pastors should be daily ex- implicated in a certain transaction of, perhaps, a very profitable, but certainly, a very doubtful character, the public, in the month of June last, but upon which And here it may be well to correct an impression the press of Montreal has hitherto preserved a very

I rejoice to hear, that there is now every prospect were forced upon the Catholics in the so-called General Hospital, I say, and maintain, that such conduct was as insolent as it was inhuman—for no Catholic would admit the mutilated spurious thing called the Protestant bible, with its ten thousand errors, to be the Word of God. It may be the word of the pcdant king, and of those pure! men—the agents of the Movember 4, 1851. ral Hospital, I say, and maintain, that such conduct dant king, and of those pure! men—the agents of the November 4, 1861.

To the Editor of the True Witness and Catholic Chronicte. | proselytising societies-but, Word of God it is not; and I hope, if any more copies of it are thrust upon our people, that they will forthwith proceed to tear them up, or otherwise destroy them. Not, Sir, that I fear, that either Protestant tracts, or Protestant bibles, will induce our people to apostatise at the hour of death-there is no danger of that; there is not a single case on record of a Catholic desiring to protest on his death bed; whatever he may have lived, he always desires to die a Catholic; because at the hour of death, the passions, and carnal lusts lose all their dominion over him. No, Sir, I have no fear that the dying Catholic will ever become a Protestant; but still, we must have our separate hospital, that our priests may avoid exposure to insult. Since their presence is so disagreeable in the general hospital, it shall be general no longer. By-the-bye, speaking of this reminds me of how differently the Catholic Clergy are spoken of in the Medical Journal of this city; a publication generally attributed to one of our ablest practitioners, and whose testimony is of great weight, because that of a Protestant. He speaks of the heroic devotion of the Catholic Priest; a devotion which, except amongst the ranks of the Anglican clergymen, had few, or perhaps I may say, no imitators: he speaks of their courtesy, and of their kindness, but says not a word about their discontent, or "never being satisfied."

Pray, Mr. Editor, do not let the matter drop, but try and awaken the Irish Catholics of Montreal to the necessity of having a hospital for the poor emigrants arriving here from their "loved island of sorrow."

Yours, truly,

A FRIEND TO JUSTICE. Montreal, November 5th, 1851.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Anne's, Rev. L. A. Bourret, 15s; Otlawa, Illinois, E. Redmond, 15s 71d; South Monaghan, M. Cooney, 6s 31; Nicolet, Rev. C. O. Caron, 15s; St. Bridget, O. Donnelly, 12s 6d; Picton, Rev. Mr. Lalor, £1 5s; River St. Louis, Rev. Mr. Burke, 12s 6d; Plantaganet, Rev. Mr. Meague,

To the Editor of the Montreal Transcript.

Sin,-In the "Melanges Religioux," of the 3rd inst., appears

Sir,—In the "Melanges Religieux," of the 3rd inst., appears a reply, as it were, to "A Voice from the Bash," which appeared a few weeks since in your columns. The writer to the "Melanges" signs himself "One who Knows." I recollect well, that on the "Voice from the Bush" appearing, the President of the School Commissioners said that the writer was no gentleman for not putting his name to the letter, and that he would reply and place his name to it; he has not kept faith—consequently, on that score we stand on an equality.

In his reply he says: of the Pour schools, three are exclusively English; this is a gross falsehood; the facts are, that the Parish of St. Brigide de Monnoir, is composed of From School Districts, viz.: No. 1. English Teacher, (and since my last letter they have added a French also). No. 2. Freach and English, who holds his certificate of competency from the Board in Montreal. No. 3. English Teacher, with consent of the Canadians. No. 4. French and English Teacher. No. 5. French Teacher. Now, Sir, the Canadian Commissioners wished to close up Nos. 2 and 3, totally, and to place in Nos. 1 and 4 French Teachers exclusively, the majority of children being of old country extraction, and their parents tax-payers, not paupers.

You will, therefore, perceive, the justness of the old country population exclaiming against such an arrangement, and their prudence in uppeading to the "Covernor" and Douter Millenr

population exclaiming against such an arrangement, and their prudence in appeading to the "Covernor" and Dordar Millour for redress, and many thanks to this nobleman and Dr. Milleur for their promptness in ordering an immediate and equitable

A few words to "One who Knows," as from his signature I

A few words to "One who Knows," as from his signature I expect he knows all the parochial affairs, and that his recollection will not fail him on this occasion.

Does he know who the person was who proposed? and the place where? Some of the French Canadians were induced to enter into a resolution, to separate from the trish subjects of the crown in perochial and all other matters, thus creating a distinction of race, and throwing the apple of discord among her Majesty's subjects. I know it was no Irishman.

Does he know when one of the Irish parishferors was respectfully remonstrating with the President I. He told him he would go to Dr. Milleur on the subject. What was the President.

would go to Dr. Milleur on the subject. What was the President's reply—"mark the words?"—that he might go to the Governor, to Dr. Milleur, to h—, to thed—. I know it was no Irishman. If a person, using such language, lays claim to the title of gentleman, he may, -for my part, I yield to him his well

Pardon me for thus again intruding myself upon you, but nowing your

I am, your's, respectfully,
"The Voice from the Bush."
St. Brigide, 23rd October, 1851.

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